





# THE HICKMAN COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**HORATIO SEYMOUR**

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**GEN. FRANK BLAIR**

OF MISSOURI.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**JNO. W. STEVENSON**

Seymour's Chances.

We are occasionally asked by good

Democrats, "If there is any well found

chance of electing the Democratic

ticket, we say that there is, and

submit the following States as certain to

vote the Democratic ticket, and ask all

who doubt the result to look at the

political conditions of these States, their

recent elections, etc., and they will be

convinced that they will come to the same conclusion

as we give 159 votes to elect:

Alabama.....6

Arkansas.....6

California.....6

Colorado.....6

Connecticut.....6

Delaware.....6

Florida.....6

Georgia.....6

Idaho.....6

Illinois.....6

Indiana.....6

Iowa.....6

Kansas.....6

Kentucky.....6

Louisiana.....6

Maine.....6

Massachusetts.....6

Michigan.....6

Minnesota.....6

Mississippi.....6

Missouri.....6

Montana.....6

Nebraska.....6

Nevada.....6

New Hampshire.....6

New Jersey.....6

New Mexico.....6

New York.....6

North Carolina.....6

Ohio.....6

Oklahoma.....6

Oregon.....6

Pennsylvania.....6

Rhode Island.....6

South Carolina.....6

South Dakota.....6

Tennessee.....6

Texas.....6

Vermont.....6

Virginia.....6

Washington.....6

West Virginia.....6

Wisconsin.....6

Wyoming.....6

Total.....159

Which is exactly the number of elec-

toral votes necessary to election. All

the above States went Democratic at the

last general election, except Indiana,

Illinois, Minnesota, and Nevada, and in

these four last named, the local elections

demonstrated such overwhelming

majorities in favor of the Democrats

as to make them certain to elect

the Democratic ticket, and we have a reasonable

chance of carrying several other States.

Our Kentucky Democracy then take

encourage and cheer up such an increased

majority for Gov. Stevenson in August

as will encourage the Northern Demo-

crats to work. Let Kentucky give Gov.

Stevenson 75,000 majority.

# Our August Election.

Now that the National Democratic

Convention has put forth its nominees,

the people of Kentucky should select

their representatives and go to work in

earnest. Our State election is only three

weeks distant, and the result of that election

will have a great effect upon the

election of November. We must not

content ourselves with the belief that we

are certain to carry the State, and there-

fore neglect the greatest interest until the

Presidential election. True, there can

be no doubt that we will carry Ken-

tucky, but we owe a duty to the country

and to the struggling democracy in the

Northern States to carry it by an increased

majority. Let our August election occur,

exhibiting a falling off in our

strength, and an increased vote for Rad-

icalism, and Radicalism will be

enabled to increase its influence in the

Northern States. We must not then

allow the Radicals by their apathy, but go

squarely and earnestly to work, viewing

the result as a matter of life and death

to our country, which it is. We

must manage to bring out every voter in

each county, and in order to do so

we must present a ticket properly

formed, invite public speakers into every

precinct, and have every voter properly

informed as to the importance of dis-

tinguishing his duty. We can carry Ken-

tucky by a larger majority than ever

before because a great many who

have hitherto acted with the Radicals

have become disgusted with their de-

spicible and ultra measures, and the

great body of the late Third party will

vote with us. The question is to which

we will have a constitutional govern-

ment or a consolidated despotism. It is

now before the people, and if we would

every man must go to work.

Gov. Stevenson, our standard bearer

is a good man, and every way worthy.

He has ably and efficiently discharged

the duties of his high office, accepting

the nomination when he had a seat in the

U. S. Senate at his command. We owe

it to his great worth to give him an

increased majority. We hope now every

public speaker in the State, will go ac-

tively to work, and that every demo-

cratic citizen will be prompt and ready to

aid his exertions. For Fulton let it be

said this time that every vote was polled.

How the Nominations are Re-

ceived.

In all parts of the North the nomi-

nations of Seymour and Blair are being

received with unbounded enthusiasm. In

all the large cities and towns ratifica-

tion meetings are being held, canons are

being blown, and great rejoicings

prevail among the people. The

immense enthusiasm which the ticket

excites surely points to the great victory

which it will achieve in November. All

the conflicting and radical elements are

united upon, and all the rival candidates

for the high honor of the nomination

are entering zealously for its support.

THE NOMINATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The nomination of Seymour though

taking everybody in Washington by sur-

prise, is generally approved. Secretary

Wellen was the first to communicate to

the President. He found Mr. Johnson

in his office, and said to him:

"Well, Mr. President, the convention

has nominated Seymour."

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, "I know

it, and I am glad of it. I know

it, and I am glad of it. I know

# Biography of the Democratic

Nominees.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour was born in Pompey,

Onondaga county, New York, in the

year 1811. His family originally from

Connecticut, moved back into the

Colonial days. His father, Major Moses

Seymour, served in the war of the Revo-

lution, and afterward for a number of

years in the Legislature of Connecticut.

He was representative of the town of

Litchfield. His father was for some

years a member of the New York Legis-

lature, and other members of the family

have occupied distinguished positions in

the service of the nation.

His early career.

Mr. Seymour commenced at an early

age the practice of the law in the city of

Utica; but other duties soon compelled

him to abandon his profession. At the

age of thirty he was chosen Mayor of

Utica. He had held this office for two

years, when he was elected to the

chief office of a Whig city is a marked

instance of the personal popularity which

he has at all times of his career enjoyed.

His professional life has been marked

by his success in the courts, and his

career from this date is one of much

interest and uninterrupted usefulness.

Literally educated, an accomplished

speaker and ready debater, and a

constant and respectful of his compe-

titors, and took an active part in all the

important legislation of the State.

His political career.

At the next session, Mr. Seymour

was chosen Speaker, a position which

he had declined the previous session—

and presided with distinguished ability.

He closed his career in the Assembly

with the session of 1845.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

He remained in retirement until the

existing session of 1848, when he was

unanimously nominated for Governor by

the united wings of the New York De-

mocracy. Notwithstanding the great

disunion in the party of that State he

was elected by less than 300 votes, and

party thus encouraged re-nominated him

1852, when he was triumphantly elected

over Washington Hunt, his former com-

petitor. His administration is a just

source of pride to the State. An ad-

ministrator of the Democratic household.

His chief events.

His chief events are still familiar to all. They have

passed into the history of the State and

no record here. His public acts as Gov-

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# THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.

Is now at the

OVERTON HOUSE,

HICKMAN, KY.

WHERE he can be consulted by all

with a view of permanent cure, including

Chronic Diseases.

of all kinds.

with a view of permanent cure, including

Chronic Diseases.

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HICKMAN COURIER

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Hickman, Ky.

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The Race for Commonwealth's Attorney.

The candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney addressed the people of Fulton at the court house in this place on Monday last.

A large audience was in attendance there, and the speakers were very brief in their remarks.

At a public meeting since before the war, demonstrating the fact that the people are becoming interested in the approaching elections.

Our fellow townsman, Capt. C. L. Randle, opened the discussion by announcing himself as a candidate, and very briefly reviewing the political issues of the day.

Being at home, where everybody knew him, he declined making a long speech, courteously yielding his time to his opponents.

Capt. Moss' speech.

Capt. Thomas E. Moss, followed in a speech of considerable length, arguing politics, reviewing the whole of the late war, and discussing the general issues between himself and opponents, with a good degree of force and eloquence.

Capt. Moss enjoys the reputation of being a high-toned gentleman, of having and his speech at this place indicates him a bold and earnest debater, and a man of not unimpaired mind.

We must confess, however, that we greatly regret the obvious tenor of his speech, because we think it calculated to have a bad effect upon the now bright prospects of the Democratic party.

Such efforts lead to the organization of a separate party to be composed exclusively of ex-Confederate soldiers, and to drive from the fold all old Union men, non-combatants, and every class of citizens.

We must regard this spirit as intemperate, wrong, and if it could be endorsed by the soldiers, would be productive of very baneful effects.

We all look with just horror upon the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, a political organization composed exclusively of Federal soldiers, but the Democracy could ill speak of the unmeasured danger to result from that body, when it nursed in its own bosom a political organization composed exclusively of Confederate soldiers.

All history bears evidence of the danger of soldier parties to the liberties of the people. Liberty, can not breathe the same atmosphere with such bodies, because they are sure to become the instrument in the hands of bad men to destroy liberty. It is as dangerous to-day, as when the Roman legions set up and pulled down their chiefs from the Imperial throne, or when Napoleon crushed the new born liberties of France under the iron heel of the military.

The National Democracy have taken a broad and liberal view of the situation of the country, receiving all who are willing to stand upon its platform regardless of antecedents, and is now entering upon a struggle with an intemperate and exclusive spirit, whose strong arm is supported by the Grand Army of the Republic, is uplifted to strike down the liberties of the country and to sweep with terrible vengeance upon the disarmed Confederates.

The hope of the country is upon the citizen vote. Is it right, is it prudent, is it not dangerous, to array the soldier against the citizen, and to force them into a war with each other?

At the close of the war the people of Kentucky came promptly forward and relieved the returned Confederate soldier of all political disabilities, placing him upon equal grounds with themselves; for they deserve no special praise, because they did perform a simple duty, but the noble spirit therein exhibited does not deserve to be spit upon and contemned, but should rather link the soldier and citizen with a fraternal chain.

Did the good of the democratic party demand that this spirit should be disapproved and discouraged, we should prefer not to allude to the subject. We bear no ill will to Capt. Moss, are very favorably impressed with his ability and high-toned character, and as a proof of this statement refer to the fact that we have never before mentioned his name in these columns.

His first canvass, and perhaps his zeal, earnestness, and anxiety for office, may be considered as an excuse for the indiscreet, inconsiderate and injurious position he assumed in his speeches in this country.

All efforts to array the soldier and citizen into separate political parties should be promptly and boldly discountenanced by the older, cooler, and more thinking heads of the Democratic party. Drive the citizen into an opposition party, and defeat awaits us in every election from the Presidency down to a town Marshall.

We shall not intentionally misrepresent Capt. Moss, and make this review as proof of our conclusions: His speech was chiefly devoted to the history of the late war, to the deeds of the Confederate army, to the part he himself took in the same, and to his own determination to support Confederate soldiers, regardless of qualification, for any and everything in preference to citizens.

In referring to a recent election in Ballard county, where a soldier and citizen were contestants for a county office, he said he would vote for the soldier, were he a stump-tailed yellow dog rather than the citizen.

He charged Captain Randle with having voted in a recent election for a citizen when a rebel soldier was in the field, attempting to prove by that we suppose that he was true to the soldier party than was Capt. Randle, and that Mr. Neal ought to be utterly ignored because of his being a citizen.

We are compelled to acknowledge that the force of such arguments is to establish an exclusive soldier party, and to disrupt the Democracy. Can our soldiers, as our citizens, in this hour of peril, when all anti-Radical elements should be united for the final struggle with despotism.

ad, and the securities on the bond are now used for the debt.

Mr. Bradley, representing the defendant, on Thursday morning produced the two negroes attached, and tendered them in Court to Maj. Lauderdale, attorney for plaintiff.

The latter requested that they be ordered into the custody of the Sheriff and forthwith sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt. This order the Court declined to make as the Freedman's Bureau was too close at hand.

Query—If Judge Bradley is not treating the Imperial Congress with contempt in trying to pay off his clients debt with freedmen and American citizens? Where is the Bureau man?

We hope to give a full report of all important orders on the docket in our next.

To this county on Sassafras Ridge, on Tuesday July 18, 1893, Mrs. PENELOPE COOPER, wife of Hugh Cooper, aged 45 years.

Died in this place on the 7th instant, of Consumption, NICHOLAS RYER.

Mr. Ryer for sometime past was employed as a Blacksmith at the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad shop, and is reported to have been a young man of good moral habits during his short journey of life with us. He leaves a wife and two children in Detroit, Michigan, to mourn his death.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE.

WHEAT—Wheat 75 to 80 per barrel; \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

PEARS—\$3.00 per bushel.

PEACHES—\$3.00 per bushel.

Telegraphic Markets.

New York Market.

New York, July 16.—Gold—selling 142 1/2. Cotton dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, July 16.—Wheat dull; Corn steady light, caused much firmness in price. Ear 95c shell 97c.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, July 16.—Tobacco.—The break being small to-day, and the demand good, prices were more satisfactory than yesterday. We quote strict 25 to 30 cents, scraps 20 to 25; unselected common 15 to 20; 75 to 100; black wrappers 12 to 15; medium color and bright leaf 15 to 20; fine and fancy 20 to 30.

Wheat—30 cents choice and fancy white at \$2.35; 30c choice and 25c 20c choice red 2.25 to 2.35; 640 to 650 white 2.20; 65 to 68 strictly prime red at 2.15; 100 common at 1.75; 125 common at 1.65; 150 common at 1.55; 175 common at 1.45; 200 common at 1.35; 225 common at 1.25; 250 common at 1.15; 275 common at 1.05; 300 common at 1.00; 325 common at 95c; 350 common at 90c; 375 common at 85c; 400 common at 80c; 425 common at 75c; 450 common at 70c; 475 common at 65c; 500 common at 60c; 525 common at 55c; 550 common at 50c; 575 common at 45c; 600 common at 40c; 625 common at 35c; 650 common at 30c; 675 common at 25c; 700 common at 20c; 725 common at 15c; 750 common at 10c; 775 common at 5c; 800 common at 0c; 825 common at 0c; 850 common at 0c; 875 common at 0c; 900 common at 0c; 925 common at 0c; 950 common at 0c; 975 common at 0c; 1000 common at 0c.

Hickman Wholesale Prices.

BALE ROPE per lb 12c.

BAGGING per lb 12c.

ALCOHOL, 95% 50c 50c 50c.

ACIDS, 95% 50c 50c 50c.

BACON—Hams, plain 15c.

SHOULDERS, 15c.

PORK—per lb 12c.

EGGS per dozen 15c.

BUTTER, 30c 30c 30c.

BROWN 25c 25c 25c.

BLACKING per lb 50c.

BUCKETS, 12 dozen, 25c 75c.

ROOMING, 12 dozen, 25c 75c.

BROWN SHEETING, 1/2 yard, 18c 20c.

CANDLES, Star, 18c 20c.

COFFEE, Rio, 24c 25c.

CHICKEN, 4c 45c.

CHEESE, W. B. 10c 15c.

CRACKERS, 10c 15c.

CASTINGS, 10c 15c.

COTTON, 10c 15c.

CHALK, 10c 15c.

FLOUR, 10c 15c.

WHEAT, 10c 15c.

APPLES—Apple per box \$2.50 3.00.

FEATHERS, 10c 15c.

STONEMAN, 10c 15c.

GENNY BAGS, 10c.

HAYS, 10c 15c.

HIDES, 10c 15c.

IRON SHOES, 10c 15c.

LARD, 10c 15c.

LARD, 10c 15c.

LEAD, 10c 15c.

MEAL, 10c 15c.

MACKEREL, 10c 15c.

NAILS, 10c 15c.

CORN, 10c 15c.

ONIONS, 10c 15c.

POTATOES, 10c 15c.

RICE, 10c 15c.

SUGAR, Brown, 10c 15c.

Crushed, 10c 15c.

SALT, 10c 15c.

SHOT, per bag, 3c 5c.

STONEMAN, 10c 15c.

TOBACCO, Manufactured, per lb 60c 1.00.

TALLOW, per lb 5c.

CEMENT, Louisville, 50c 55c.

WHITE LEAD, 10c 15c.

WHISKY, Common, per lb 1.00 1.50.

WINE, 10c 15c.

BRANDY, Apple, 10c 15c.

IRON, 10c 15c.

JEANS, 10c 15c.

LINSEY, 10c 15c.

LEATHER, 10c 15c.

SOLE, per lb, 40c 45c.

UPPER, 10c 15c.

CASH, 10c 15c.

WASH BOARDS, per dozen, \$3.50 4.00.

PLUMS, 10c 15c.

BUES, 10c 15c.

FELLOES, 10c 15c.

WAGONS, 10c 15c.

STEEL, 10c 15c.

IRON, 10c 15c.

SPECIAL NOTICES

For City Marshal.

We are authorized to announce W. T. LINDBACK as a candidate for City Marshal at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES P. CHEATHAM as a candidate for City Marshal at the August election.

We are authorized to announce WM. L. GARDNER as a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG as a candidate for City Marshal.

For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. H. GARDNER as a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. BRYAN as the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce C. E. L. BULLOCK as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. A. BOON, of Graves county, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in this Judicial District, at the ensuing August election.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. BRYAN as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial District.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce R. E. MILLET as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized and requested to announce OWEN MILES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM HERRIN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

Western Kentucky Pioneer.

DRY GOODS REGULATOR.

Has been in the business for twenty-five years in this place, and is desirous to acquire Western Kentucky and Tennessee that he will sell as low as the lowest, the following merchandise:

Dry Goods.

Clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS AND CAPS.

HARDWARE.

QUEENSWARE.

Groceries and Furniture.

His stock comprises a full assortment of every variety, kept in such quantities as to enable him to sell at the lowest prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW DRUG STORE!

SIGN OF THE

RED MORTAR.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLINTON STREET.

Hickman, Kentucky.

Dealer in

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

AND CHEMICALS.

Also, FINE VIRGINIA SMOKING CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

PURE

WINE, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES

of all kinds, and

also, FINE VIRGINIA SMOKING CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

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